.. VESTVALI

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Local Heme see Fifth Page.

The Union State Central Committee. This important committee had a large meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 1105 Ches-nut street. Reports from the different counties were received, and all were of the most gratifying character.

The following address was ordered to be pub-

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chesnut street, PRILADELPHIA, September 3, 1866,
Fellow Citizens—The superficial observer might suppose, after the fearful struggles, sacrifices and sufferings of the last five years, that we could safely relax our efforts and watchfulness, and, returning to our individual affairs, permit the ma-chinery of government to run itself. An intelli-gent and patriotic survey of the situation, however, will not warrant any such conclusion, but will impress us more than ever with the truth and wisdom of the adage, "Eternal vigilance is the wisdom of the adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Six years ago the people lawfully elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. The minority, enemies of our government and country, refused to submit to their defeat at the polls, and, for the first time in our history, appealed from the ballot-box to the sword. They defiantly threw off all the obligations of constitutions and laws, rushed madly into civil war, and fought with malignity and desperation for four long bloody years in the wicked attempt to overthrow and utterly destroy the government handed down by our fathers. This they did under the pretext that a State had a constitutional right to seede from the Union. The same thing had been attempted by South Carolina in 1833; but, under the vigorous administration of President Jackson, the effort signally failed, and the doctrine on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1856, when the Democratic party of Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for President, they revived the old State rights dogma of secession, by readopting the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1798. rights dogma of secession, by readopting the Vir-ginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as a part of their platform. And at the Charles-ton Convention, in 1890, although the party there split into two parts, the one nominating Douglas and the other Breckinridge for President, both and the other Breckinridge for President, both factions readopted these same resolutions. These resolutions do not hold the relations of the States to the United States as constituting a government in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declared to be merely a compact, and that was in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion. Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion.

the election of Abraham Lincoln was claimed by the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and they chose secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and of the government as "the measure of redress. Hence, when the war broke upon us in all its fury, we found the Democratic party paralyzed. It was suddenly brought face to face with the practical application of its own political creed, by its own political friends. Hence, too, the sad democralization and want of loyalty and patriotism shown by that party during the whole war. Those of them who preferred their country to their party and platform abandoned both platform and party, and under the flag of their country manfully rai lied to put down the rebellion, while the leader and the mass of the party aid otherwise.

They had so repeatedly proclaimed the right of secession they believed it, and were everywhere found justifying or excusing the rebellion, denouncing every means used to suppress it; pre-dicting the war a failure, and endeavoring to make good their predictions, and boldly denying there was any power in the government to "coerce a State." The Democratic party thus acquired a reputation for connivance at treason and disloyally to the country which justly consigned it to continuous and overwhelming defeats, until at the close of the war it had not a Governor or a Legislature in a single loyal State, except little Delaware and the Legislature of Kentucky. And since the Philadelphia Convention it seems to have fallen upon the expedient of other noted criminals, and resolved to sally forth under a new

Not until April, 1805, were the rebels finally overcome, and then only by the power of our armies, which they could no longer withstand. There was no voluntary surrender, but their arms were stricken from their bloody hands. The great conspiracy against freedom had failed, and the armies and people of eleven revolted States were at the mercy of the conquerors, professing a wil-lingness to accept any terms the victors might im-pose. Congress had then recently adjourned, and, under the law, would not assemble until the fol-lowing December, unless convened by the President in extra session. The occasion seemed to be one of sufficient novelty and importance to require a meeting of Congress, but the President judged differently. He proclaimed that these States had been deprived of "all civil government," and the Supreme Court of the United States declared the whole population thereof to be "allen enemies."

The President proceeded, by proclamations, by

appointment of provisional governors and other appointment of provisional governors and other means, to create governments for these rebellious states, and upon the annual meeting of Congress made report of what had been done, and recommended the admission of Representatives. Congress ciaimed to have jurisdiction over the whole subject, and proceeded to inquire whether or not subject, and proceeded to inquire whether or not governments had been established, and whether, under all the circumstances, it would be proper to restore those rebellious people and States to their former relations and rights in the Union, without first imposing some terms upon them as security for the future?

for the future?

The great question is not whether the States themselves shall be restored, but whether they shall have representation in Congress with or without terms. Our political adversaries—Democrate, rebels and their sympathizers, north and south—say without terms and conditions, and forthwith Congress, by the almost unanimous vote of all the members who sustained the war, has proposed sundry amendments to the Constituhas proposed sundry amendments to the Constitu-tion of the United States, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification; and it will be the duty of the Legislature we are about to elect to approve or disapprove these fundamental changes in the national Constitution. These amendments are the terms fixed by Congress on which the States lately in rebellion and their peo-ple can resume their practical relations to the national Union. These terms may be briefly stated

1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens thereof; and that all

citizens shall have equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

2. That representation shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers, but that classes disfranchised without cause shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Federal representation.

3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury

3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible to office, unless the disability be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

4. That the validity of the national obligations incurred in the war shall not be questioned, and all rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be void.

The States of Tennessee, Connecticut and New Hampshire, by the action of their several legislatures, have already ratified these amendments by very large majorities. Our friends in Congress and out of Congress are united in the conviction that out of Congress are united in the conviction that these terms are pre-eminently magnanimous, wise and just; that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and security for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the landmarks made by our fathers were taken away, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them were moved. Let us wisely readjust them, so that our temple of liberty may stand upon the broader and firmer foundation of universal liberty and im-

In March, 1866, the Union party assembled in on warch, 1866, the Union party assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It reaffirmed its patriotic principles as proclaimed and fought for during the war, and declared it to be the right and duty of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction. On this platform Major General John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a unsulmonary card and subscripting his terms of reconstruction. On this platform Major General John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a unanimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically indorsed by a large and intelligent Convention of the Soldiers and Sallors of the State. He is no obscure personage, but one of the representative men of these eventful times. As a civilian he has filled with solity and distinction many important public positions, requiring intelligence, discretion and the highest order of integrity and administrative ability. He has been a farmer, a teacher, a civil engineer, a lawyer and a manufacturer. He has served the people as postmaster and mayor of a city, as judge of a court, and as Governor of a territory. As a volunteer soldier he is the pride of his comrades, and an honor to his State.

He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain, and came back with honors as the colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the late rebellion as a colonel, and fought it all the way through, having been promoted to the exalted rank of major general "for filness to command and promptness to execute." This valiant and faithful soldier was present at and participated in aixty battles, and was four times wounded in action, but never once defeated. He made the entire circuit of the rebel confederacy, and fought its authors and defenders from every State that acknowledged their usurped authority. He has given to his

and defenders from every State that acknowledged their usurped authority. He has given to his country his first-born son, killed in battle; he has perilled his life and shed his blood for the flag and

As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the Hon. Hiester Clymer. He, too, is a representative man: but it is of his party, rather than of his country. His platform and his campaign thus far may be summarily comprehended in the phrase, "Up with the rebel, and down with the negro." He is a lawyer by profession, and it is believed he never held any office except that of State Senator. His public record, therefore, is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and State Senator. His public record, therefore, is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his senatorial career. But that term covers the entire period when the country was torn by a distracting and bloody civil war, and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure for her own defence and for that of the national government. In this tremendous struggle where did Hiester Clymer stand? And what did he do? He has made his record, and let it answer.

and let it answer.

In 1861 he voted against the bill for the arming of the State, and after the news of the attack on of the State, and after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter had fired the hearts of our people, and thousands were railying to the defence of our insulted flag. Mr. Clymer caused to be entered upon the journals of the Senate his solemn protest against the bill for arming the State.

In 1862, when reverses had overtaken our armies and our credit was strained to the utmost to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the joint resolution providing for the collection of the taxes levied by the United States. In 1863 Mr. Clymer voted against the bill to en-

able our soldiers and sailors to vote when absent in the service. In 1864 he dodged the vote on the proposed constitutional amendment allowing soldiers in the field the right to vote, and after said amendment had passed he voted against the bill to carry it into

He voted against the bill to define and punish offences of a treasonable character, and against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to voiun-

In February, 1564, in a speech in the Senate, re-ferring to the recent defeat of Vallandigham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Penusylvania, Mr. Clymer said: "I say now and believe that it was the greatest calamity that has yet befallen this country that those two men were not elected."

Such is an outline of the inglorious record of
Hiester Clymer, and by it, as he declared on a recent occasion, he is determined to stand. His whole public career and all his official acts and public declarations of opinion have been uniformly consistent. His record may be searched in vain for a vote or sentiment evincing true loyalty to the flag or cause of the country, or which wa not at the time in harmony with the prevailing political sentiment at Richmond and Charleston. Upon these records and candidates we most conadently appeal to the patriotic voters of the Key stone State for a most emphatic verdict in favor o

Sundry dispatches captured from the enemy disclose his mode of organization and plan of cam-paign. The chairman of their State Central Committee, as a sort of head centre, appoints a reliable subordinate in every election district in the State and these, from the debris of the late "Knights of the Golden Circle," and such other materials acan be had, are required to organize "mystic cir cles," or Democratic clubs, which are to registe: the voters, collect money for the party, distribute documents, and do various other things to insure the full party vote. These are semi-military secret or-ganizations, and the members are admitted by ini-tiation, at which the candidate oplaces his right hand on his left breast," and enters into most solemn vows to "vote against all men who are willing to give the negro either political or social equality in this State, or in any other State, District or Territory of this country." Their watchwords are "Silence," "Obedience," "Vigilance." It is a pity the great light of these magnanimons patriots should be longer covaried under the product of the country." should be longer concealed under a bushel, and that they can find nothing more important to do in this great crisis of our country's fate. But forethis great crisis of our country's fate. But fore-warned should be forearmed. Guard well against these insidious appeals to the prejudices of our people, and attempts to mislead them by such means. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality add negro suffrage. These favorite hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last election, when, as now, they were declared by these same men to be the great issue of the contest. They are now raised up and brought of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end. The constitution of Pennsylvania permits only white men to vote. By its terms it can be amended only once in every five years, and having been amended in 1864. allowing the soldiers the right to vote, it cannot in conformity with its own provisions, be amended again until 1869. It is hoped, therefore, our Democratic friends will restrain themselves, and not

press negro suffrage upon us before authorized by the constitution of the State. Complete your township and county organiza-ions without delay; revive at once everywhere he Leagues and Associations which proved of such vast service during the war: let every friend feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude side issues and suppress all local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. See to it that all needful assessments are made in due time. Be not discouraged by the bonating and clamor of our adversaries; they have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot prevail against us. Nothing but our base betrayal by the President and the hope of office could have galvanized them into sufficient vitality to make another fight against the victorious hosts of freedom. The physical conflict, for the time at least, is ended, but the moral conflict between loyalty and disloyalty continues, and the grave question is, whether the one or the other shall rule the State and the nation. We urge har-mony, energy, systematic, associated and individual labor, and a renewal of the fires of patriotism.
The loyal and patriotic people of the State have
nobly sustained us and the cause of the country. under the heavy pressure and discouragements of drafts, bereavements, taxation and carnage, and when nothing but an abiding faith in the justice of God could enable us to see the end. Surely there can be no faltering now, when the goal is almost reached, and when one more united raily for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreatful conflict. and to garner them safely for ourselves and our

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable enemy republican institutions ever encountered. We stand by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechiess but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and sneering enemies of free government at home and abroad; in the presence of the oppressed millions, who, from beneath crushing despotisms, watched our flag with tears, hopes and or we si watched our flag with tears, hopes and privers; before the rapidly-coming millions of the future; before a God of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain for ever the principles for which our brothers died. By order of the Committee

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

MEETING IN FRONT OF THE UNION LEAGUE—Speece of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee.—A large meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the Union League, Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Frank Wells. He said that the welfare of the nation is in imminent peril, and the coming elections will settle the policy of the nation not only for the present, but for long years to come. The life of the nation has been decreed by more than five hundred hattle-fields, and the question whether our flag is to wave triumphantly has been settled. The question to be settled now is, Who is to adminis ter the affairs of the nation?—whether the men who bave saved the nation or its enemies. Shall, he asked, the Boys in Blue carry our flag, or those in gery, who attempted to trail it

in the dust? Men forget the 300,000 graves of our slain, and the hundred glorious battle-fields of the war; they forget the orphans and widows scattered throughout the land; they forget the abomina-ble prison houses of treason, Andersonville, Libby Prison, etc.; they forget the mighty struggle that we have passed through, and the people of the South would have us forget that they were the gullty authors of all their sorrows. They forget it, but we do not. (Cheers.) There are some things that it is a sin to forget. Can we forget the gibes, sarcasm, and sneers cast day by day, and year by year, against our gal-lant defenders in their efforts to overthrow the cohorts of treason? Never, never. (Applause. Let us teach the young as they grow up, what a wicked thing it is for a man to be a traitor to his country, and the odium which should rest upon the man that deserted his flag in the hour of his country's peril. (Applause.) Let it be known that treason against 25,000,000 of sovereigns is more terrible than treason against one

sovereign. A high dignitary of the country uttered a solemn truth when he said "that treason must be made odious;" and although some of us may

cause of our country, and he bears upon his person the honorable scars from many a well-fought field. Such is the candidate presented for the suffrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Pennsulvania. not been carried out, it is with vou gentlemen, to make it good. (Applause.) He said Jeffer-son Davis was a traitor, and deserved the doom of a traitor. (Cheers.) But Jefferson Davis unaided would have been contemptible; but those that made him powerful are not all in the south, and it was the duty of those present to hunt out there at the North who aided the Rebellion. He said that he had been asked since his arrival in this city, "What can the men of the North do for you of the South?" and his reply was, "Carry the fall elections, and send to Congress Union men who will stand firm to the interest of Union people in all sections of the country." the country."

The speaker then referred to the Union me of the South, and said that the people of th North could easily talk of conciliating the Rebels and afford to be magnanimous, and to meet them in wigwams and march Massacausetts and South Carolina side by side; the leopard and the lamb lying side by side, the lamb inside the leopard; but for the people the South, who have had sterner experience in his regard, they hoped to be secured from a repetition of what they had already suffered so nuch from.

Colonei Stokes, of Tennessee, was next introduced. He referred to the present condition of the South, and said that the condition of the nion men was worse now than during the war. In Tennessee, at that time, the Boys in Blue protected the citizens, but since they have returned to their homes nearly all protection has

A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, -Pursuant to the caissued from Washington, the National Union Committee met at Continental Hotel in this city yesterday. The following gentlemen were present:—Governor Marcus L. Ward, New Jer sey; S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania; N. B Smithers, Delaware; H. W. Hoffman, Maryland J. O. Fowler, Tenuessee; John D. Defrees, Indiana; B. C. Cooke, Illinois; Marsh Gillings Michigan; S. Judd, Wisconsin; G. B. Stubbs Iowa: Thomas Simpson, Minnesota: A. W. Campbell, West Virginia: Governor Edmonds Dakotah; William Starkweather, Connecticut General B. R. Cowen, Ohio; A. B. Gardiner, Vermont; and W. J. Cowling, Virginia.

The Committee effected a temporary organization by calling Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, to the chair, and appointing W. J. Cowing Secretary, after which the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:-Whereas, The places of Henry J. Raymond, of New York, N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, and George B. Senter, of Ohio, in the National

Union Committee, are vacant by reason of their abandorment of the principles of the National Union party and affiliation with its enemies; therefore

hesotred, That upon proper recommendations said vacancies be filled by appointment by this Committee.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, Governor M. L. Ward of New Jersey was unan-mously elected Chairman, and John D. Defrees i Indiana, Secretary.

After the transaction of other business of m.nor importance, the Committee adjourned to meet to morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

It is expected that an address to the country will be issued before the final adjournment of he Committee.

MEETING OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR .-A stated meeting was held yesterday, President Erety in the chair.

The Out door Agent reported having received \$347 for support cases. The Steward reported

ouse receipts at \$16. The House Agent reported the census of the House as follows:—Number in the House on Saturday, September 1, at 12 M., 2826; same time last year, 2612; increase, 214. Total, women, 1608; men, 1218 Admitted within the last two weeks, 227; births, 11; deaths, 68; discharged, 130; eloped, 39; indentured, 1. Number of per sons granted longings within the last two weeks,

; meels, 92. The whole number of persons receiving outfoor relict was 1378, of whom 299 were Americans, 384 foreigners, and 695 children.
A communication embodying the report from the Board of Fiealth, in relation to the condition of the house, and especially the In

sane Department was presented and read.

Presiden: Erety said that much of the state ment of the Board of Health, in reference to the nsane department, in reference to cholera, i not true. He thought an appropriation of from \$75,000

to \$80,060 should be made to build a new insanc hospital, or to enlarge the present one. He referred to the cleanliness and good con-dition of the insane department of the Alms

The report of the Board of Health was referred to the Committee on Insane Department,
After the granting of the usual requisitions the meeting adjourned.

FALSE PRETENSES. - At the Central Station yesterday a partial hearing was had in a case in which Joseph White, James Cabill, and others were charged with aiding a young man named Mooney in obtaining possession of a trunk from an agent of one of the express companies. The trunk, which contained \$800 in cash, was to be delivered to a man named Palmer, at a house in Poplar street, above Tenth, and the agent stopped at a tavern thereabouts and inquired for the place to which he had been directed. One of the persons in the bar-room, said to be named Mooney, represented himselv to be the owner of the trunk, and told the agent to leave it there. When asked for the check Mooney said he had lost it, and at the instance of the express agent a receipt was given for the trunk, the name of Palmer being signed to it. While the agent was inside the public house a valise, which he was to deliver at No. 1413 On-tario street, was stolen. Mooney, the alleged principal, was not arrested, and White and Cahill were arrested as accessories, because they were present. The case was continued until this atternoon at 2 o'clock.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY .-James Wetmore had a hearing on the charge of being concerned in an assault and battery on E. A. Evans. of New York, and Surgeon Otts. U. S. A. Mr. Evans identified defendant as one of two men concerned in the assault, which was committed early on Wednesday morning last, in one of the Fifth and Sixth street cars, at Sixth street and Columbia avenue. The passengers were from New York, and were on their way to Washington, and some of them being crowde up on the back platform, a cry was raised to look out for pickpockets, and upon this the a-sault was committed. Surgeon Offis was beaten until he was insensible, and Mr. Evans was much cut and bruised about the face. The conductor of the car had no doubt of the identit of the prisoner, and a policeman was equally sure of the man, though Wetzaore denied that he was on the car. He was held in \$2500 to answer at the present term of the Court.

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CAPE MAY BAILBOAD COMPANY .-Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from tape May will be CONT. NUED. viz:—Leave Phi adelphia at 3 P. M. and Cape Is and at 8 A. M. daily.

J. VAN RENS-LLEAR, Superintendent.

September 3, 1866. 9 3 to

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The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cared under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZIS-KER, have kindly permitted blur to refer to them, and they would gradly bear testiment to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. MCCRESBY, Faq., No. 299 Wainut street.—
SHOEMAKIR, Esq., No. 395 Wainut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. J. BOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 55 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 30 Morth Front street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 30 North Front street.
Br. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.

General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street, T. W. -WEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor or the Second District T. HARY, Esq., President of the Mineteenth Ward

Public Schools.

Rev. S. G. HARE. Philadelphia Conference.

Bundreds of other names, all persons who would be
carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the
indersement of their names, can be examined at his
OFFICH, No. 1931 WALNUT Street. THE ATOMIZER.

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OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHIN JON, June 25, 1856.

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E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

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